

VARIOUS MATTERS

Light vehicle lamps at 5:57 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. Jeannie Smith of Westerly is visiting relatives in Norwich.

The banks will be closed Monday to observe Washington's birthday.

The freight steamer Whitney is caught in the ice off Fisher's Island.

Physicians in surrounding towns are having calls to treat numerous cases of frost-bite.

The collection in all the Catholic churches of this diocese Sunday will be for missions.

The Monday celebration of Washington's birthday will mean a week end holiday for many.

Committee to revise the church manual and present such revision to the church for consideration.

In a number of churches tomorrow the services will be patriotic in reference to Washington's birthday.

Miss Delcie M. Bibeault of Moosup is visiting at the home of an aunt, Mrs. Octave Caron, in Norwich.

No trolley freight cars have been running on the Shore line since the last of November.

One Elkton man has been feeding his hens with flour and oats because he has been snowed in for two weeks.

Psychic messages by Mr. Whitney, Spiritual Academy Sunday—adv.

The United church voted at the recent annual meeting that the pastor, Deacons Allen and Gallup be a committee to look after the church property.

John Teton, now of New York, has sold his farm in Toland, known as the Carlos Tilden place to Adolph, Stella and Marie Sweeney from New York.

Frank Emerson, who resigned as agent of the American woolen mills at Moosup and is to locate elsewhere. The new agent has not been announced.

The spinning room at the big Lawton mill in Plainfield was closed one day recently, as about half the operatives were out on account of illness.

Connecticut men are interested in the 15th annual national motor boat, ship and engine show in New York from the 29th to the 28th of this month.

Tomorrow is Communion Sunday for the Holy Name society of St. Patrick's parish and for all parishioners in response to the request of the bishop's council.

Mrs. Edwin Bathwin and daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bogue, of Norwich were in Central Village to attend the funeral of Stephen Allen Lewis, their relative.

Mrs. John L. Chapman of Central Village was guest of Mrs. Charles Barber of that place, who is at the Wauregan house in Norwich for the winter.

Miss Mary C. Browne of New London will sail for home from Marseilles, France, next month, after more than a year and a half overseas in Y. M. C. A. work.

The Lenten appointments of Archdeacon J. Eldred Brown of Trinity Episcopal church, Norwich, take him to St. Paul's church, Williamstown, and St. Mark's, Mystic.

Above the Lord's Point oyster beds the ice is over two feet thick. Under these conditions there is danger of the ice pressing the oysters into the mud, causing them to smother.

Relatives and friends attended a month's mind high mass of requiem for Mrs. Margaret Quinn, sung in St. Patrick's church Friday at 5 o'clock by Rev. James A. Broderick of Terryville.

It is stated by experts of the United States Indian bureau that the Indian population in the country showed a total of 337,702, a matter of interest to the Mohegan Indian descendants in Norwich.

There is a scarcity of eggs in a number of towns, caused by the inability of farmers to bring them to market owing to the traveling conditions, and very few eggs have come in by freight.

Since the armistice was signed the war department has turned over to the department of agriculture 24,000 army motor trucks to be used by the states in road building, the state of Connecticut receiving its share.

There is a huge drift across the road in front of the house of Mason Partello in North Stonington. This bank of snow is 10 feet deep, made in two parts, with a deep hollow between, like the waves of the sea.

Cornfield lightness was carried from her moorings late Wednesday by an ice floe which swept out of the Connecticut river. The vessel was taken to the wharf Thursday by the lighthouse tender Tulip and taken to New London for repairs.

By the will of Floyd Cranka of Moosup, brother of Frank Cranka of Norwich, a document probated by Judge Smith, \$2,000 is left in trust to the Baptist church of Moosup, the interest due annually. All the rest of the property goes to the family.

A good Samaritan at Elkton, Ct. toward Friday, has plodded through the mud and over walls to Sterling with the milk with a pair of horses, and sled, taking 90 cans some days, doing errands along the route, accommodating neighbors with grain, groceries, etc.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Lee Methodist church, Toland, Rev. William H. Bath, the district superintendent of Norwich was instructed to confer with Rev. Sherrod Bonin as to the best method of federating the two Toland churches.

The war department's essay contest, open to 20,000,000 school children, started Friday. Secretary Baker May will award medals to the three best essays on the benefits of enlistment in the army. The winners will be brought to Washington at government expense.

A Plainfield correspondent notes that Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bonnell of Canterbury are at Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's. They went to Lebanon to spend New Year's and were snowbound there. Then they went to Baltic and later to Plainfield and are hoping to reach home this week.

For immediate aid in the work of saving the hundreds of thousands of destitute Armenian refugees, \$500,000 was cabled to Constantinople, according to a report given Thursday by Hamilton Holt, a Woodstock summer resident, chairman of the Near East relief campaign committee.

New York papers have been noting the loss of the ship and the location of their fifth avenue store the Welby player-piano firm, of which Carl M. Welby of Norwich Town is a member.

His father, Emil Welby, was a pioneer in the player-piano rolls in pianos and organs, back in the 1890s.

The United States civil service commission announces for March 17 an examination for lithographic press helper, strong boy over 16, for two vacancies in the coast and geodetic survey, at \$700 a year. Appointment may be allowed the temporary increase granted by congress of \$20 a month.

Financial circumstances alter legal cases.

To Heal a Cough
Take HAYES HEALING HONEY. 35c.

PERSONALS

Louis L. Gotthelf has been in New York on business this week.

District Superintendent Rev. William H. Bath, of Williams street, spent Friday in Boston.

Alexander Sharp has been on a business trip to New York for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fuller of Trenton, New Jersey are spending a few days in this city.

Maeson J. Coggeshall, who has been seriously ill with the grip at his home in Trading Cove since Feb. 1, is showing much improvement.

Superintendent of Schools E. J. Graham leaves today (Saturday) for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the meetings of the National Educational Association, department of supervision, in session all next week.

C. E. Abell, town clerk of Lebanon, and Judge S. E. Holdridge of Leedyard, president and secretary of the New London County Farm Bureau, attended the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Fair Association, held in Hartford Thursday.

William Harry Jennings, who slipped and fell on the icy walk Sunday evening at the corner of River avenue and Winchester street, breaking his right leg just above the ankle, is resting comfortably at his home, 180 Laurel Hill avenue.

Following an illness of two weeks Charles W. Murdoch of 114 Broadway, was able to be out Tuesday.

Mr. Murdoch, his wife and daughter Miss Rena Murdoch, all were ill with grip at the same time. Mrs. Murdoch has recovered sufficiently to be up and around the house.

Miss Murdoch, who is a teacher at the Broad Street school, developed pneumonia and was seriously ill for several days, although now greatly improved.

FRANK E. PARKER IN HOTEL BUSINESS 62 YEARS

Frank E. Parker, well known hotel man and proprietor of the Crocker house in New London, who is to retire from business on April 1, has been in the hotel business for 62 years, starting in 1858 with his father in Fiskeville, Mass.

Mr. Parker, after his father's death in 1890 came to Norwich where he assumed the management of the Crocker house. He was in the hotel business for 62 years, starting in 1858 with his father in Fiskeville, Mass.

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CL. BUXTON ON THE NEW AMERICA

Lieut. Col. G. Edward Buxton, treasurer of the Providence Journal, was the speaker Friday night at the Congregational church, entertaining in the lecture hall under the auspices of the Men's Brotherhood of the United Congregational church.

Col. Buxton saw active service in France with the Second Battalion of the 38th Infantry in the 2nd Division, the "All American" division, and at the beginning of his lecture gave an interesting description of the service that his battalion saw.

He was introduced by Rev. Alexander H. Abbott, pastor of the United church, who referred pleasantly to an experience over twenty years ago at Brown University, when Col. Buxton, then a sophomore in college, led a party of his classmates, who kidnapped Mr. Abbott, president of the freshman class, and carried him away as a prisoner. He could not attend the freshman banquet.

Seated on the platform with the speaker, Rev. Mr. Abbott and Rev. J. H. Schenck, were Commander Frank C. Herrick, Vice Commander Webster Copp, and Second Vice Commander Benedict C. Pullen of Robert O. Fletcher post, No. 4, American Legion.

The following members of the post acted as ushers: Lewis J. Oat, Harry House, Harry K. Jannes, George Amburn, William Anderson, Edwin Blood, and John De Brumner. The Stars and Stripes, were used for the platform decorations and several patriotic songs were sung during the evening.

Col. Buxton spoke in part as follows: "What is the opinion of the ex-soldier concerning the future military policy of the United States? A radical change would doubtless bring forth a variety of answers. The delegates to the National Convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis, the duly elected representatives of 2,000,000 ex-service men, voted unanimously for a small regular army, a National Guard and a citizen army in which every man would receive a few months military training. It was stipulated that the entire military plan should be under such combined civilian and military control that no military caste or group could develop. The ambitious military class was destroyed on the western battle line in November 1918. There are those who claim to see even in this Legion plan, a tendency toward a military caste. Do you believe that a considerable body of veterans yearn for more wars and new worlds to conquer? Do not be deceived. The veteran has no illusions concerning the glamour of peace time pageantry does not fill the mind of the man who has known battle.

To him an offensive suggests an endless procession of countless men and animals through countless black nights of rain and mud. It transforms dusk and dawn into a monstrous nightmare of waiting for some new horror. It makes the clean beds of hospital seem havens of ease and peace. The business of war is a hateful thing, carried on in filth and vermin and accompanied by fatigue that drains the body and saps the will. No, it may safely be assumed that the representatives of the American Legion who voted for a mild period of universal military training loathe war with undivided hearts.

What are some of the seasons which influenced their action. In the first place does anyone delude himself that the world is a better world? Has the millennium come yet even among neighbors, to say nothing of peoples of different tongues separated by oceans and mountain ranges with sharply conflicting commercial and political interests? Do brotherly love follow the withdrawal of the Boston police?

Has the conduct of the national groups since the armistice indicated a trend toward peace? Are we reassured by the attitude of Jugoslavians and Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, China and Japan, Poland, Finland, Estonia, Russia, Rumania and Siberia?

Is France satisfied that Germany will never attempt her hour of revenge? Has the world changed for the better since a good friend of ours addressed us to speak softly and carry a big stick?

I shall never forget a sentence in the speech of ex-Governor Frank Black when nominating Theodore Roosevelt as Chicagoan. "We may weep and rain may pray but war will not vanish from off this earth until the dreams of childhood shall have become the accepted charts of human conduct."

Theodore Roosevelt! I do not know if you agree with me, but my own spirit would be lighter this night if his voice could ring out in the fog which seems to envelope my countrymen. (Applause.)

Let me quote from his editorial published November, 1918. "Nations are made, defended and preserved, not by the illusionists but by the men and women who practice the homely virtues in times of peace, and who in time of righteous war are ready to die to send those they love best to die for shining ideal."

Military Training. But beyond all question in preparing to prevent war and preserving our national life and liberty, many thoughtful men favor universal training for purely domestic reasons—the physical training of our people, a practical training in organization and respect for constitutional authority. And most important of all is the establishing of the principle that in a democratic state every opportunity implies equal obligation.

When all are so insistent upon their rights, let it be demonstrated that all are ready to sacrifice. Let us be ready to be found for class distinctions and bitterness than a period in the young man's life in which he performs the same national duty—rich and poor, and low, educated and illiterate, foreign born and native born—side by side carrying the same weight of pack—sweat brothers in the common cause.

Personally, I would be glad to see the youth of the republic work together for the general good over a period of a few months, even if no military training was involved and they built roads or dug potatoes.

"The Soldier Vote." Since our return the politicians have evinced some anxiety about the so-called "soldier vote." It may do no harm if some of the gentlemen indulge in sobering reflections, but confidentially it is my opinion that a soldier vote as a definite political entity does not yet exist. The American Legion, the largest organization of ex-service men, has adopted a slogan of "Politics not Politics."

This motto has not reassured some of our political leaders who find the distinction subtle and shudder at the possibilities.

Well, what does the slogan mean? It means in the first place that the ex-soldier man does not intend to become a cat's paw for the manipulators of either or any political party. It is absurd to talk of delivering an organization composed of every variety of political and social hands of political partisanship. But the ex-soldier man may be expected to demon-

strate a genuine interest in the broad subject of government.

The Legion proposes to be interested in measures which it believes will affect the general well being of community or nation, but not in disputes for party advantage.

Neither does the Legion intend that any individual member shall exploit his comrades for the benefit of any personal political ambitions. Hence a clause in the national constitution which provides that no member shall hold office in the Legion and an elective salaried public office at the same time.

Time, of course, does not prevent any officer in the Legion from exercising his full rights as a citizen and raising his individual voice outside the post for any man or policy that pleases him. In fact, the Legion hopes he will do just this—without stint and at all hours.

Section III, Article 2 says: "Each member shall perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding."

Justice is Soldiers' Demand. Fortunately for the finest army in Europe at that date, somebody saw the light and the Legion was radically changed to a more reasonable plan which recognized that winter was on and the armistice signed. A desire for justice is the most passionate yearning of the human heart. No where is injustice more keenly felt than in disciplined armies. Justice is the first essential of successful leadership. Kindness is appreciated and aids a more personal loyalty. The most effective leaders have both qualities, but if there is to be but one, the soldier will choose justice. The resentments in most cases are superficial and will fade entirely with the passage of time, but the soldier sense of justice will, I believe, remain indelibly in the reconstructed civilian.

It is evident today in the direct questioning look which the ex-soldier gives his former allied bodied associate who evaded the uniform when the day of testing came. The man who claimed a deferment, the man who really existed, the man who used influence to get a bombproof job or the unskilled young man who wormed himself into the ranks of the regular army to escape the role of fighting man in the outer ring will find the soldier's memory long and his words short.

This feeling is at the bottom of the attitude of the American Legion toward the Jack Dempsey of professional pugilism, some of the professional bull players and all those who boasted superior physical powers in the arena of peace and who will be round-shouldered by carry for him a heavy pack all the long kilometers of France.

Draft Slackers. The Associated Press yesterday announced that the records of the war department reveal the names of 173,871 willful draft slackers on the books of the adjutant general's office. It is a matter of somewhat related satisfaction to the soldier, sailor and marine to know that vigorous prosecution is promised for the most flagrant of these people who skulked behind a few Americans and compelled them to carry a double load.

All these slackers are, no doubt, on all occasions very wary about their rights. Their obligations, however, seem to have been taken less seriously. They are worthless trash cluttering the national garret. It would be simple justice to deprive them of the vote they have dishonestly won.

But nothing brings a greater sense of righteous anger in the breast of the former service man than the official attitude toward the conscientious objector whose religious scruples submerged through the peaceful years and blossomed into a holy flame on or about April 5, 1917.

Many an honest Quaker stood up to be shot at for the purity of his woman and the institutions of a country which had sheltered the faith of his fathers.

Some members in good standing in the Church of Christ as Christian Union went out to leave their bodies tangled in the wire because they could not in the last analysis picture the Supreme Figure who whipped the money changers from the temple turning passively aside while those who perished and French and Belgian women and children were torn from their homes to be enslaved.

One elder in this church was a member of the United States Army. His name was Alvin C. York. He told me before we sailed that the Bible said "Blessed are the peacemakers, and therefore he was glad to go and help make peace in the mud and blood of the German emperor could understand. The partly naturalized alien who withdrew his first papers was bad enough. His vows of American loyalty, fell away from him like a cloak and left him bare for the averted eyes of his neighbors. He was one of us while it meant more money and an escape from old world obligations. But when it meant hardship and sacrifice his promises proved pitifully insincere.

But the false religionist sought sanctuary for his miserable body before an altar that knew not his voice and bowed his craven knees where his hypocritical soul had never knelt. He was convicted by due process of law and sentenced to the gas chamber. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and five years in Leavenworth.

I know of a Lieutenant in one of the combat divisions who volunteered at the outbreak of the war, performed valuable service in the training period and played an honorable part in four long months of continuous duty in daily contact with the enemy. One day in the last offensive, worn out and with shattered nerves, his morale cracked and he refused to carry him forward through an enemy barrage. He was sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and five years in Leavenworth.

Battle discipline is rigid in its standards and this officer faltered in the last tragic moment of his hitherto blameless career. He paid a bitter price and has I know it, every hour since that a shell had spared his shame.

But what shall we say of the contrast? The Lieutenant who broke after much real service and the hypocrite who wouldn't try—when one was worn and cold and hungry, the other was beneath a roof and safe, warm with his belly filled with government food, as his feelings soothed with "kindly consideration."

The honest man who partly failed in fall, and the pious fraud or obstructionist with back pay, a bonus and an honorable discharge.

"Reds" and Bolshevists. Since the Legionaire came home he

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Announcement

Limerick Winners

This week's first prize is awarded to G. S. Palmer, R. F. D. 4, Norwich, Conn.

"There are telephone girls that you hear. Every day, every week of the year, Who say, number p-i-e-a-s-e-s. You've heard it, a tease, Let's give them our number with cheer."

The three next best entitled to prizes are, Lillian M. Higbee, R. F. D. 2, Williamstown; Earle M. Palmer, Norwich; L. W. Frink, Norwich.

A Little Variation

Our prizes next week will be for the best answer to the following question.

What objections are there to young men as telephone operators, if there are no objections to them selling footwear or taking photographs?

A first prize and three next best, as awarded this week, will be allowed. Open to all except telephone department heads, Aldermen and Councilmen.

We have a lot of new magazines today—Motor, Popular, Popular Mechanics, Harper's Bazar, Picture Play, Green Book, and a whole lot of others.

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123rd Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK

Norwich, Conn., February 9, 1920

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend for the current six months, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the fifteenth of March.

FRANK HEMPSTEAD,

Treasurer.